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TWO NEW SENECIOS FROM THE WEST INDIES¹

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The botanical expeditions to various parts of the West Indies, which have been conducted under the auspices of the New York Botanical Garden during the past twenty years, have materially advanced our knowledge of the flora of that region in securing additional material of many little-known plants and in discovering a considerable number of species new to science. Among recent collections of the genus *Senecio* from the American tropics, which have been submitted to the writer for identification, two from the West Indies appear not to have been previously described. Descriptions of these plants are now placed on record, as follows:

Senecio subsquarrosus Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex .5–1 m. altus; ramis angulato-canaliculatis dense tomentosis; foliis alternis petiolatis elliptico-oblongis vel subobovatis 5–8 cm. longis 1.5–3 cm. latis obtusis integris vel remote sinuato-dentatis plus minusve revolutisque ad basim cuneatis vel subrotundatis supra tomentulosis primo mox glabratissimis glaberrimis, subtus dense et persistenter tomentosis; petiolis .5–1 cm. longis tomentosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus sessilibus crebre corymboso-cymosis; capitulis circiter 8 mm. altis discoideis calyculatis; squamellis calyculatis spathulatis 5–7 mm. longis subsquarrosis; involucri squamis 8 erectis lineari-lanceolatis obtusis 6 mm. longis extrinsecus dense tomentosis;

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floribus 10–12; corollis infundibuliformibus flavibus; pappi setis albidis ad corollam subaequantibus; achaeniis hirtellis.

Shrub, .5–1 m. high; branches angulate-channeled, densely tomentose; leaves alternate, petiolate, elliptic-oblong to sub-ovate, 5–8 cm. long, 1.5–3 cm. broad, entire or remotely sinuate-dentate and more or less revolute, tomentulose above in the early stages, but soon glabrate, densely and persistently tomentose beneath; petioles .5–1 cm. long, tomentose; inflorescence a terminal sessile crowded corymbose cyme; heads about 8 mm. high, discoid, calyculate with spatulate 5–7 mm. long subsquarrose bracteoles; bracts of the involucre 8, erect, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, 6 mm. long, densely tomentose on the outer surface; flowers 10–12; corollas tubular-funnelform, yellow; setae of the pappus white, equalling the corolla; achenes hirtellous.—On wet rocks, Rio Guayabo, above the falls, Oriente, Cuba, alt. 450–550 m., 21–30 January, 1910, *J. A. Shafer 3722* (Gray Herb. and N. Y. Bot. Gard. Herb; photograph and fragment in Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb.), TYPE.

The relationship of this species appears to be with *S. carinatus* Greenm. from which it differs in having a crowded and very densely tomentose inflorescence, spatulate subsquarrose bracteoles, eight instead of five involucral bracts, and more numerous flowers in the head.

***Senecio Freemanii* Britton & Greenman, sp. nov.**

Caulis lignescens scandens usque ad 15 m. longus; ramis floriferis teretibus striatis brunneis glabris; foliis alternis petiolatis reflexis ovatis vel ovato-ellipticis 5–8 cm. longis 2.5–4 cm. latis acutis vel obtusis integris utrinque glabris subtus pallidioribus basi in petiolam abrupte contractis, margine plus minusve revolutis; petiolis 6–12 mm. longis; inflorescentiis axillaribus aut terminalibus cymosis parce fulvo-pilosulis paucicapitatis; capitulis 15–18 mm. altis homogamis; involucris anguste campanulatis parce calyculatis; involucris squamis plerumque 8 linearilanceolatis acutis 12–15 mm. longis 1.5–3 mm. latis glabris; floribus disci plerumque 18; pappi setis albis; achaeniis circiter 3 mm. longis striato-costatis glabris.

Stem ligneous, scandent, often 15 m. long; flowering branches terete, striate, brownish, glabrous; leaves alternate, petiolate,

reflexed, ovate or ovate-elliptic, 5–8 cm. long, 2.5–4 cm. broad, acute or obtuse, entire, glabrous on both surfaces, somewhat paler beneath, abruptly narrowed at the base into the petiole; margins more or less revolute; petioles 6–12 mm. long; inflorescence axillary or terminal, cymose, sparingly tawny, pilose, few-headed; heads 15–18 mm. high, homogamous; involucre narrowly campanulate, sparingly calyculate; bracts of the involucre usually 8, linear-lanceolate, acute, 12–15 mm. long, 1.5–3 mm. broad, glabrous; disk-flowers usually 18; setae of the pappus white; achenes about 3 mm. long, striate-ribbed, glabrous.—In forest near summit of Mount Tocuche, Trinidad, British West Indies, April 3–5, 1920, *N. L. Britton, T. E. Hazen & Walter Mendelson 1292* (N. Y. Bot. Gard. Herb.; photograph and fragment in Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb.), TYPE.

This species is most nearly related to *Senecio Hollickii* Britton, from which it differs in having larger heads, longer involucral bracts, and glabrous instead of pilose achenes. It is named in honor of MR. W. G. FREEMAN, Director of Agriculture in Trinidad.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE 1

Senecio subsquarrosus Greenman

Cuba

From Shafer No. 3722 in Gray Herbarium
of Harvard University.



GREENMAN—WEST INDIAN SENECIOS

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE 2

Senecio Freemanii Britton & Greenman
Trinidad

From Britton, Hazen & Mendelson No. 1292
in New York Botanical Garden Herbarium.